REVIVAL OF VELVET AND REGAL TRIMMINGS WILL FOLLOW ENGLISH FESTIVITIES.

World's Beautiful Women, Now in London, Are Originating All That Wealth Can Suggest for the Costume Fashionable.

COURT DRESS.

Artistic chiffon gown, with Pompadour rose garlands of silk mousseline in the new lingerie mode. The new ruffled and puffed trimmings are a return to modes of the early century, which were in themselves a mere repetition of old forms. The jewels of the coronet, fauxcolle, the strands of pearls, the bracelet and rings are the brilliant reliefs which give magnificence to an otherwise dainty and delicate costume, still rich and elegant. Such gowns are to be worn by the younger set, who will leave the richer and emblazoned robes for their elders.

PEARLS, DIAMONDS, EMERALDS AND RUBIES.

The great fashion of the moment is to wear a perfect blaze of brilliant jewelry. Strands of pearls, hearts of brilliants with ruby and emerald contrasts, are forms universally admired and much utilized.

LONG GLOVES AND SHORT SLEEVES.

The newest form of style for dinner and reception wear shows the use of the long suede glove. Elbow length is the favorite form and black or white the chosen shadings. The particular use of such gloves has been brought about by the popularity of short-sleeve forms of more elegant attire.

What to do for the Stricken in Case of ACCIDENTS While Awaiting Doctor's Coming.

By GEORGE F. SHRADY, M. D.

WRITTEN FOR THE SUNDAY REPUBLIC.

In the case of an ordinary accident, what is the most effective aid which can be rendered by an ordinary person with ordinary appliances?

The question cannot be too often repeated. The judgment of nonprofessional persons in such matters is likely to be unscientific, and popular advice is more or less misleading. In the army and navy and on our railroads men are regularly educated to make the best in emergencies of the appliances at hand.

With our railroads and car lines and the machinery so plentiful everywhere, accidents of one sort and another are common. The most alarming cases to the layman in such matters—certainly those which arouse most concern—are those causing a flow of blood. The sight of blood is of itself ghastly, and the flow, if profuse, is likely to cause death in a few minutes. Mishaps which cause loss of blood are more likely to occur than any other class of accident.

The general advice for such emergencies—to stop the bleeding—is familiar. There are two ways of checking the flow of blood—by direct pressure of finger or thumb on the open vein or artery or by means of a pad and a firm bandage over the entire wound. The treatment depends upon the location of the injury and its seriousness. In bandaging a limb the pressure should, of course, be applied at a point between the heart and the wound. The simplest plan is usually to place a snugly applied bandage between the points.

If the wound, for example, be in the hand, the constriction should be applied at the wrist or somewhere around the arm above the elbow. The philosophy of such treatment is very simple. The heart pumps the blood and the pressure merely shuts off the current.

To restore a fainting person, first lay the body in an easy position on the back and loosen all the clothing about the neck, chest and waist. Give him plenty of air and keep him as quiet as possible. The practice of dashing cold water in the face is an excellent one, as it tends to excite respiration. The same effect is sometimes produced by gently slapping the front of the chest, or by applying smelling salts to the nose. If more treatment is required the physician is the only one who can safely apply it.

A similiar treatment should be followed in the case of one suffering from a fit. It is a mistake to chafe the hands of the unconscious victim. The custom of forcing salt down an epileptic throat is a mistaken kindness. The best thing to do it to make him as easy and comfortable as possible and leave him to work out his fit alone. An epileptic, notwithstanding his apparent suffering, is always unconscious during the attack. The natural sleep which follows is the best possible restorative.

The best treatment for a dog bite is to control the circulation in the affected part. It is quite safe, for example, to suck the wound if it be done immediately. The more freely the wound bleeds, if there be any poison in it, the better. The Indians, when bitten by snakes, it will be remembered, plunge the affected part in running water to make it bleed as freely as possible.

The wound should be cauterized, but until this can be done by an expert hand it is well to make every effort to cleanse it.

The bite of a rattlesnake, which is the most venomous we are likely to receive in this latitude, should be treated in a similar way. First get rid of the poison, if possible. It is well to place a ligature about the arm or leg, above the bite, until the latter can be cauterized.

The stings of bees, hornets and similar insects are scarcely serious enough to call for more than passing attention. At worst the pain is likely to pass off in a few minutes. The old-fashioned plan of applying a poultice of mud to the wound is evidently based on the indications to exclude air and cool the part. A light wash of ammonia or soda will give almost immediate relief. The reason for this appears to be due to the fact that the cause of the pain and swelling is an acid injected by the insect when it bites. It is claimed by some authorities that this poison has the property of dissolving the blood in the wound and thus making it easier for the insect to imbibe it. By other scientific observers it is claimed that the poison paralyzes the coats of the smaller vessels and produces a local congestion favorable to a fuller meal than under ordinary conditions. In the case of the mosquito bite, which has been studied with much care of late, there is evidently a combination of these phenomena. In the case of a series of stings it is well, after local applications have been made, to give stimulants and keep the patient as quiet as possible until the shock has passed off.

An immense amount of whisky has been consumed with the excuse of curing bites or stings. In the great majority of cases of snake bites in our northern latitudes the patients would get along quite as well, perhaps better, without the stimulant.

Whisky, however, is an excellent stimulant when the shock from the snake poison is overwhelming and attended with severe prostration. The bite of certain tropical snakes, for example, produces such a shock that death is likely to follow before the body regains its normal condition. It is well to bear in mind that generally a small dose of whisky, at regular intervals, is more effective than large single doses.

Heat exhaustion is a comparatively common accident which every one should be able to deal with effectively. The first thing to do is, naturally, to get the victim of a sunstroke out of the sun. The coolest and most quiet place should be selected. Next try to relieve the heat of the surface, which is very great in such victims. The perspiration is checked and the temperature is very high.

The patient should always lie on his back and in the most comfortable position possible. Cold water should be thrown on the bared head and chest, and, if possible, cracked ice placed on the head. A teaspoonful of whisky should also be administered at intervals, care being taken not to give too much. There is nothing more that can be done with safety to the sufferer until the physician arrives. It must be borne in mind that a high degree of humidity is a leading contributory cause of sunstroke, and extra precautions should be taken against accidents under the circumstances. When a person who is either working in the sun or indoors becomes dizzy, faint, nauseated or suddenly feverish from lack of perspiration he should rest at once, have cool applications to the head and chest and be as free as possible from all nervous excitement. Often this simple and timely treatment may prevent a more serious seizure, as the latter may come quite suddenly and without further warning.

SUNDAY SCHOOL WORKERS WHO WILL TAKE PART IN THE INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION.

ANNUAL MEETING IS SOON TO BE HELD AT DENVER.

WRITTEN FOR THE SUNDAY REPUBLIC.

The International Sunday School Association, which includes the Sunday schools of the United States and Canada, will hold its tenth triennial convention at Denver, Col., from June 26 to June 30. The convention will have ten sessions. The programme covers every phase of Sunday school work, including the tenth annual meeting of the Field Workers' and Primary departments.

There are many Sunday school workers in St. Louis who are prominent in the international association. The Reverend Doctor Mosheim Rhodes is a member of the International Lesson Committee, which, in conjunction with the English committee, maps out the lessons for the entire world. Another prominent worker is Mr. W. J. Semelroth, editor of the International Evangel.

Missouri is entitled to sixty-eight delegates to the convention, but up to date more than 100 have enrolled. In addition to the foregoing names, the following are from St. Louis: Hobart Brinsmade, president of the Missouri Sunday School Association; W. H. McClain, manager International Evangel; L. C. Stumpf, president St. Louis Superintendents' Union; H. F. Davis, field secretary for the Christian Church in Missouri; G. A. Hoffman, assistant editor Christian Evangelist; Frank P. Hayes, treasurer Missouri Association; Judge Noah Given, W. H. Herrick, E. F. Wescott, C. D. Butler, D. R. Wolfe, John J. Wallace, S. Lee Elliott, Mrs. Millie Lewis, the Reverend W. F. McMurry, the Reverend D. M. Skilling, the Reverend Doctor A. P. George and Mrs. S. F. Marston.

The Missouri Sunday School Association will run a special excursion train. It will be joined at St. Louis by the North Carolina, South Carolina, Virginia and Illinois delegations. Each of the delegations mentioned will come in a special car, and the entire train, under the special direction of W. H. McClain, will leave St. Louis June 24. The train will reach Kansas City next morning in time for breakfast, which will partake of the nature of a banquet.

A number of the Kansas City Sunday-school workers will be present. At Kansas City the excursion will be joined by a number of delegates from Western Missouri and Eastern Kansas, and will leave in time to reach St. Joseph by noon. It will reach Lincoln, Neb., for supper, where it will be joined by the Iowa and Nebraska delegations, forming one train in two sections, to Denver.

The ninth international convention was held in Atlanta, Ga., in 1893. Hoke Smith was elected president. The general chairman of the present Executive Committee is W. N. Hartshorn of Boston. The general secretary is Marion Lawrance of Toledo, O. There will be in attendance at the convention the Reverend Doctor John Potts of Toronto, Canada, chairman of the International Lesson Committee; the Reverend B. B. Tyler, member Lesson Committee; W. A. Duncan of Syracuse, N. Y., founder of the home department; Mr. Hugh Cork, secretary of the Pennsylvania association; Mrs. W. J. Semelroth, president of the International Primary Union; Mrs. J. W. Barnes, chairman Executive Committee Primary Union; W. J. Semelroth, editor International Evangel and secretary World's Sunday-School Convention; F. F. Belsey, J. P. and Frank Johnson, editor Sunday-School Chronicle. Mrs. B. F. Jacobs of Chicago, who has been chairman of the International Executive Committee for the last twenty-one years, will not be able to attend on account of illness. Mr. Jacobs is the founder of the international Sunday-school lesson system. He is the foremost Sunday-school worker of the world. For more than thirty years he has been a prominent figure in all international and world's conventions held, and has addressed more States and provincial conventions than any man living.

The programme of the Denver convention contains many interesting features, among which are noted the triennial address of Doctor Potts of Toronto, on "Why We Have Come to Denver"; the address of Marion Lawrance, on "The Scope of the International Work," and Doctor A. F. Schauffler's lecture on "The Teacher, the Boy and the Book." The election of a new president will take place June 27.

The primary and junior departments will come in for much attention. Addresses will be made by Mrs. J. A. Walker of Denver, Mrs. M. C. Kennedy of Pennsylvania, Mrs. Mary Barnes of Iowa, Mrs. J. W. Barnes of Pennsylvania and Israel P. Black of Philadelphia. There will also be superintendents' and teachers' conferences and a field workers' conference, which will be presided over by Alfred Day of Detroit, Mich.

HUSBANDS WHO NEVER SEE THEIR WIVES.

WRITTEN FOR THE SUNDAY REPUBLIC.

Among certain African tribes husbands are not permitted to look upon their wives. They live in huts apart, and only during the night are they allowed to visit their brides. This custom, which prevails in the neighborhood of Timbuctoo, is equaled in singularity by that in vogue at Futa, where wives never permit their husbands to see them unveiled until three years have elapsed since their marriage.

In Sparta, as is well known, the husband was only able to seek the society of his wife by stealth and under cover of darkness, as seems to be the case among the Turkomans of the present day, on whom, sometimes for the space of two years after marriage, a similar taboo is laid. Circassian women, although they do not carry pruderv to this extravagant excess, always live on the coolest terms with their husbands until they have become mothers.

Among civilized peoples such codes do not, of course, exist, although eccentricity has been known to afford analogous, if solitary, examples; as in the case of the wife of a Viennese doctor, who, having on the eve of the day originally fixed for her marriage been stricken with smallpox, which completely destroyed her good looks, became a bride only on condition that she might ever by day wear a thick veil. This stipulation, however, she herself afterwards rescinded.

A curious marriage was a few years since celebrated in the Russian Province of Simbirsk. The bride, who, by withdrawing herself entirely from the world, had obtained a reputation for great sanctity, bestowed her hand upon an ascetic of equal fame. The couple had never previously seen each other, nor did they when the priest had made them one; for after the ceremony, in which they took part blindfolded, they separated, never to meet again.

Almost as singular was the wedding, at which the bride wore a silk handkerchief wrapped loosely round her face, that took place in the fifties, in a church in a northern district of London. To save her parents from ruin she had consented to marry a rich man, whom she regarded with aversion, on the stipulation that he should never behold her when she had become his wife. After the ceremony she returned to her parents' house, which, however, her husband, through the good offices of friends, persuaded her to abandon for his own.